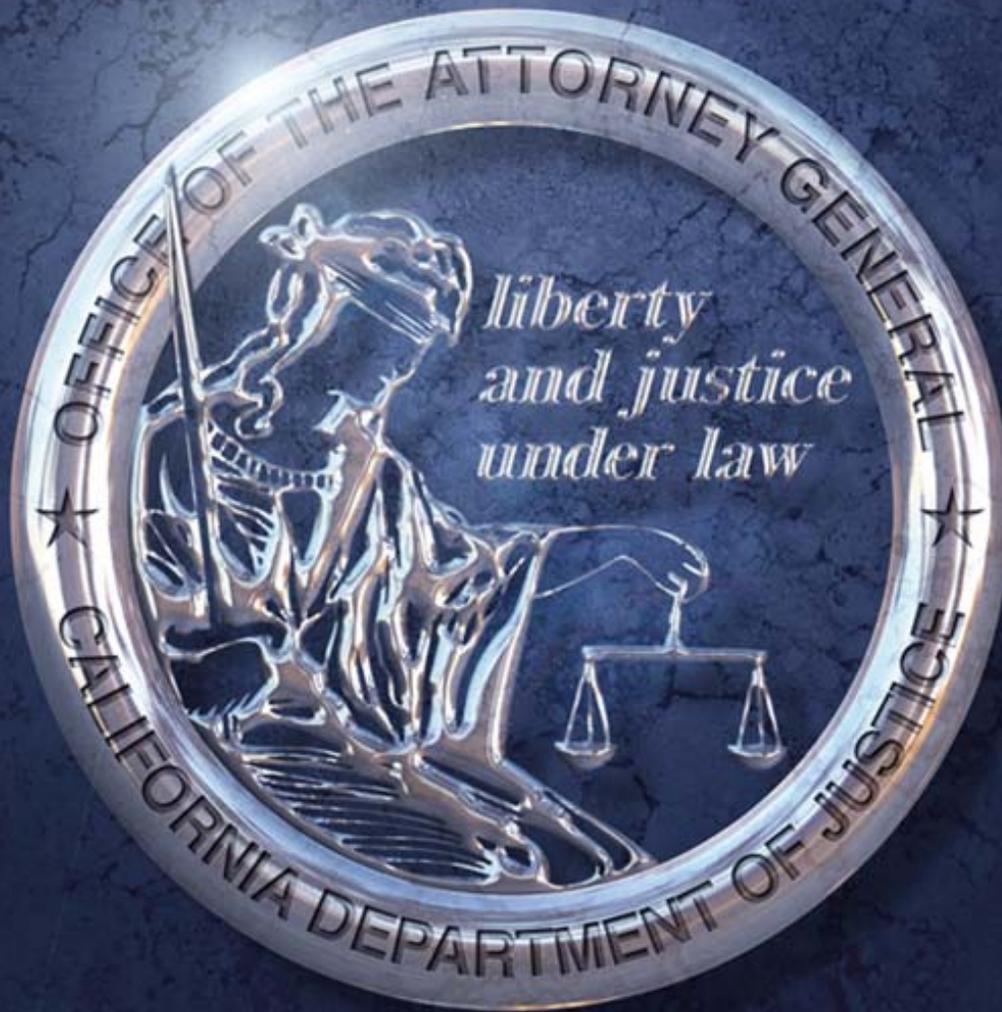


2005 Report to the California Legislature

CALIFORNIA SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

MEGAN'S LAW



Bill Lockyer
California Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



A MESSAGE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is proud to operate the nation's oldest sex offender registration system and one of the state's most heavily trafficked websites, the Megan's Law Internet Web Site. Our office continues to expand and improve this site so that local law enforcement can better track registered sex offenders and the public can be more aware of sexual predators who may pose a threat in the community.

The Megan's Law Internet Web Site, located at www.meganslaw.ca.gov, is a state-of-the-art Internet site that provides the public with easy access to information on more than 63,000 persons required to register in California as sex offenders. In addition to photographs, physical descriptions, offense information, and other identifiers, specific home addresses are displayed on more than 33,500 offenders. The site also includes maps that allow users to view the locations of these offenders in relation to their neighborhoods, parks, and schools.

In addition to English, the site is available in 12 other languages to better serve California's diverse ethnic communities. These languages are Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

We also continue to improve the accuracy of the sex offender database by working with law enforcement and the public to bring offenders into compliance with sex offender registration laws. The Internet site allows users to e-mail the DOJ with information that law enforcement can use to bring offenders into compliance.

We are proud of the improvements we have made and we will continue to work to ensure that the California Megan's Law Internet Web Site remains a valuable asset that allows citizens to protect their families and help local police and sheriffs keep their communities safe.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Lockyer".

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Summary	1
Sex Offender Registration	3
Number of California Registered Sex Offenders by Classification	4
Megan’s Law Internet Web Site	5
Megan’s Law Intranet Law Enforcement Application	10
Assembly Bill 1323	13
VCIN Renovation Project	16
Sexual Predator Program	18
Legal Issues.....	20
Appendix.....	22

Summary

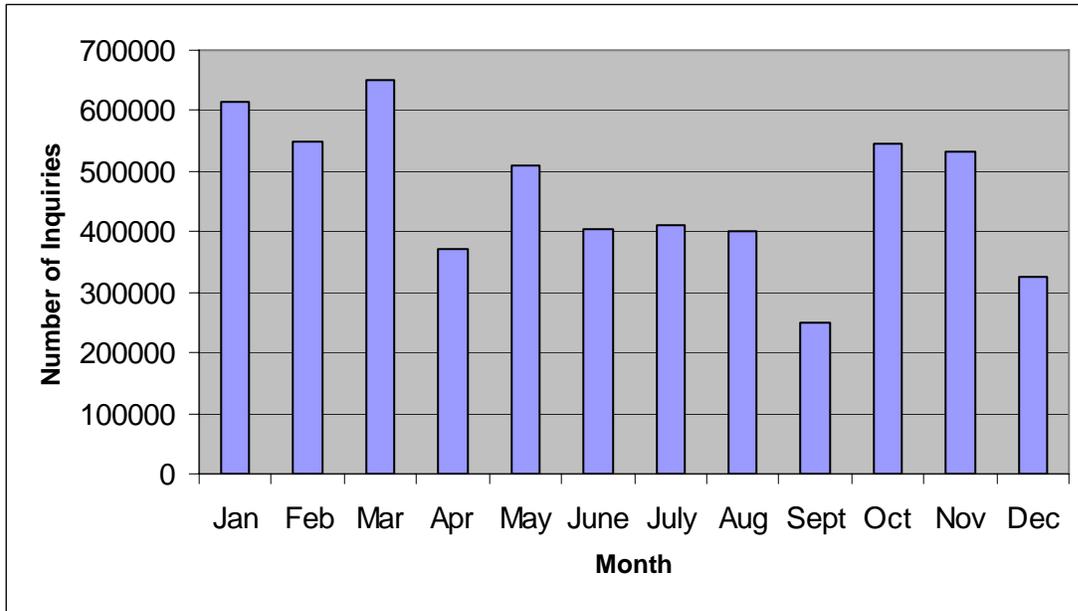
With the enactment of the state's Megan's Law in 1996, California residents gained access to valuable information to help protect themselves and their loved ones from the threat of registered sex offenders. On December 15, 2004, the DOJ greatly expanded public access to sex offender information by establishing the Megan's Law Internet Web Site.

This report provides an overview of the activities conducted during 2005 involving the programs that maintain the Megan's Law Internet Web Site and the Megan's Law Intranet Law Enforcement Application. Pursuant to Penal Code (PC) sections 290.4(g) and 290.46(n), this report has been produced by the DOJ's Violent Crime Information Center (VCIC), which administers these programs. Information presented in this report is based on 412 responses received from 471 surveys sent to California law enforcement agencies (LEAs), as well as the experience derived from the DOJ's daily operations.

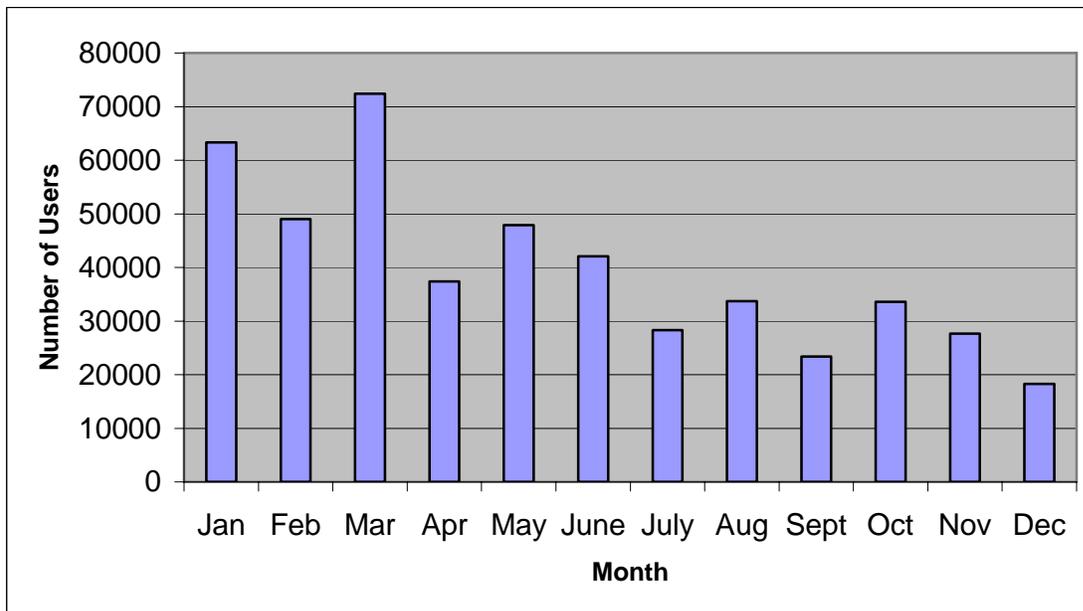
In 2005, the Attorney General (AG) sponsored "cleanup" legislation to make technical, conforming changes to the law pertaining to the enactment of the Megan's Law Internet Web Site. On October 7, 2005, Chapter 722, Statutes of 2005 (Assembly Bill (AB) 1323) was signed into law as an "urgency" bill. This law impacted the implementation of Megan's Law by local law enforcement and the DOJ. (See page 15 for additional information.)

The Megan's Law Internet Web Site has proven to be highly successful. During the calendar year ending December 31, 2005, the Megan's Law Internet Web Site had responded to over 186,000,000 inquiries, representing more than 16,000,000 individual users. The DOJ expects public use of the Internet site to remain strong for the foreseeable future.

Megan's Law Internet Web Site Inquiries



Megan's Law Internet Web Site Users



Sex Offender Registration

In 1947, California became the first state in the nation to establish a law requiring the registration of specified convicted sex offenders. The registration process was virtually unchanged until 1986, when new registration requirements were applied to juveniles. Since the mid-1990s, a large number of legislative mandates have significantly reshaped California's sex offender registration requirements, calling for sex offenders to annually update their registrations and to provide more detailed information. Many of these changes were prompted by federal law, which preceded the enactment of California's Megan's Law in 1996.

Current sex offender registration requirements, as defined in Section 290 PC, are designed to enable LEAs to track the whereabouts of convicted sex offenders. Upon release from a local jail, state prison, or completion of any alternative sentence, sex offenders are required to register within five working days of moving into any LEA's jurisdiction and when they change their name, residence address, or location. In addition, sex offenders are required to update their registration annually within five working days of their birthday. Sex offenders who have no residence address are considered "transient" and are required to update their registration every 30 days. Those who have been designated as a "Sexually Violent Predator" (SVP) by a California court, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), are required to update their registration every 90 days. Persons convicted in a federal or military court, or in any state court outside of California for sex offenses that would require registration in that state or jurisdiction, are also required to register within five working days after entering California. Thereafter, an assessment will be done to determine if the federal, military, or out-of-state offenses require lifetime registration in California.

The DOJ's Violent Crime Information Network (VCIN) database is the central repository for California's sex offender registration information. Local LEAs are able to electronically enter information directly into VCIN, and have access to existing

registration history files via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).

In January 2001, an electronic interface was implemented to allow specified California sex offender information to be programmatically transferred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Convicted Sex Offender Registry File. These processes allow LEAs nationwide to access California's most current sex offender registration information on designated sex offenders.

Number of California Registered Sex Offenders by Classification

As of January 1, 2006, the DOJ's VCIN contained records on 106,209 convicted sex offenders. The chart below shows the reported status of sex offenders in the VCIN database.

REGISTRANT STATUS	TOTAL
IN THE COMMUNITY	66,100
DEPORTED	4,720
INCARCERATED	20,369
OUT-OF-STATE	15,020
TOTAL	106,209

Megan's Law Internet Web Site

On December 15, 2004, the DOJ implemented the Megan's Law Internet Web Site, located at www.meganslaw.ca.gov. The Web Site provides the public with information on more than 63,000 registered sex offenders, including the full addresses of more than 33,500 offenders. The address information, which was not previously available to the public, is graphically displayed on maps in relation to the user's neighborhood, other addresses, parks, and schools.

The Web Site has been very popular. In 2005, the Web Site had responded to more than 186,000,000 inquiries, representing more than 16,000,000 individual users. In fact, more people accessed sex offender information on the very first day of the Internet site's operation than the number who viewed sex offender information at police stations and state and county fairs cumulatively during the preceding 10 years under the pre-existing methods.

On the Web Site, offenders are statutorily divided into two display classifications. In accordance with Section 290.46 PC, these display classifications are:

- **Full Address** - A sex offender in this classification will have his or her full residence address displayed. Generally, Full Address disclosure will occur if the offender has been convicted of any of the following:
 - Lewd conduct with a child under the age of 14;
 - A sex offense involving force or fear;
 - A designated sex crime with a prior or subsequent conviction for a sex crime that required registration; and/or
 - An offense resulting in commitment as a SVP as defined in Section 6600 WIC.

- **ZIP Code Only** - A sex offender in this classification will only be displayed by ZIP Code or area (city, county). As mandated by law, the specific residential

addresses will not be displayed on any of the maps. These offenders are required to register and were convicted of an offense(s) subject to public disclosure. However, they do not meet the “Full Address” display classification.

Sex offenders who do not fall into either the “Full Address” or “ZIP Code Only” display classification are, by statute, not disclosed or displayed on the Web Site. In addition, the statute allows certain offenders to apply for and be granted an exclusion from disclosure to the public.

The Web Site includes offender photographs, names, aliases, ages, gender, race, offenses, and physical descriptions on all 63,000 registrants. For certain offenders, the Internet site includes address information that was not previously available to the public. The Web Site also includes valuable information on: Megan’s Law; frequently asked questions; how to protect oneself and one’s family; how to report information to the DOJ; and other information related to sex offender registration. One of the more important features of the Web Site is the search function. Users can search the database by name, address, city, ZIP Code, county, park, or school. In addition to English, the Web Site is translated into twelve other languages to better serve California’s diverse ethnic communities. These languages are Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

A listing (see example on next page) displays all disclosable offenders, including those who are incarcerated, transients, and registrants in violation whose locations may not be currently known. In addition, there is a check mark on the listing next to those offenders who are currently known to be in violation of their registration requirements. One major advantage of the Web Site is that LEAs now benefit from the eyes and ears of millions of citizens who can assist them in locating offenders who may be in violation of their registration requirements.

Office of the Attorney General • Megan's Law
State of California • Department of Justice

REPORT INFORMATION ONLINE HELP

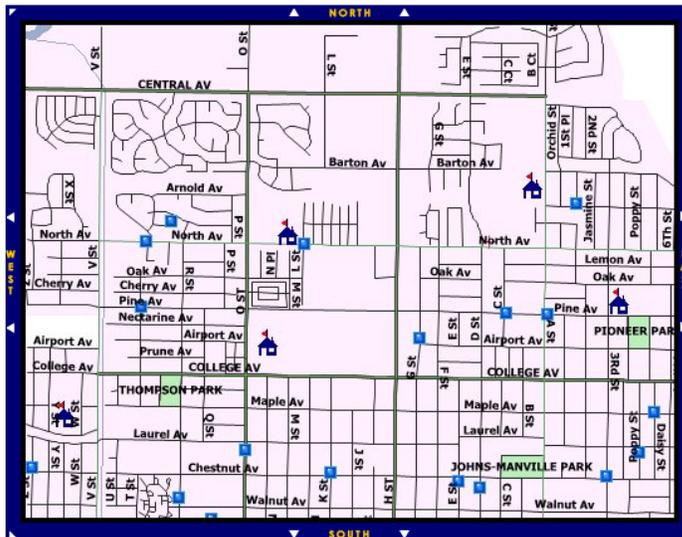
Megan's Law HOME PAGE

In Violation page 1 << 4 5 6 7 8 9 of 39 (61-80) of 777 offenders

Name	Address	City	ZIP	County
 More Info	TRANSIENT			SAN DIEGO
 More Info	Specific address not subject to disclosure	EL CAJON	92019	SAN DIEGO
 More Info	Specific address not subject to disclosure	LAFAYETTE	94549	CONTRA COSTA
 More Info	Show on map	COMPTON	90221	LOS ANGELES
 More Info	Show on map	PORTERVILLE	93257	TULARE
 More Info	INCARCERATED			UNKNOWN
 More Info	INCARCERATED			UNKNOWN

Internet

The Web Site's mapping capability (see example below) displays sex offenders who are classified as "Full Address." Each of the blue squares represents the physical address of these sex offenders. The map allows the user to see where these sex offenders reside in relation to a specific address, school, or park.



A simple click of the mouse on any of the blue squares on a map will provide the viewer with a complete Offender Profile (see example on next page). The Profile includes the offender's address (if allowed), photograph, name, aliases, age, gender,

race, offense(s), and physical description, including scars, marks, and tattoos. Profiles can also be displayed by clicking on the thumbnail photograph or “More Info” hyperlink on any listing of offenders.

Last Name: DOE		First Name: JOHN		Middle Name:		
	<u>Description</u>		<u>Offenses</u>		<u>Scars/Marks/Tattoos</u>	<u>Known Aliases</u>
	Last Known Address:		123 MAIN STREET, ANYTOWN, 99999			
	County:		ANYCOUNTY			
	Zip Code:		99999			
	Date of Birth:		12-10-1977			
	Sex:		MALE			
	Height:		5'6"			
	Weight:		180			
	Eye Color:		BROWN			
	Hair Color:		BLACK			
	Ethnicity:		HISPANIC			
	<input type="button" value="Report Information to DOJ"/>					
THE REGISTRANT MAY HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY RELOCATED						
<input type="button" value="Close Window"/>						

Public Reporting Feature

On April 4, 2005, the DOJ added a public reporting feature to the Megan’s Law Internet Web Site. This feature may be accessed when the user views any Offender Profile. By clicking on the “Report Information to DOJ” button, a public reporting form (PRF) is displayed that allows the user to report information about a registered sex offender, such as the location of an in-violation offender and submit it directly to the DOJ.

With the increase in the number of people who are using the Web Site, public contact with the DOJ to report offenders in violation has increased. In 2005, the DOJ received 12,515 PRFs. Each PRF is reviewed by the DOJ to determine what action should be taken. While some PRFs are handled directly by the DOJ, many PRFs are forwarded to local LEAs for further investigation. Approximately 125 LEAs reported investigating 978 PRFs. Of those, 273 PRFs resulted in the location of offenders who were in violation of their registration requirements.

Success Stories

An LEA was notified of a case involving a sex offender who operated a karate school in the garage of his home. A neighbor, whose two children were karate students of the sex offender, did not know he was a registered sex offender. The neighbor discovered that the instructor was on the Megan's Law Internet Web Site for child molestation. The sex offender was convicted of failing to disclose his registration status and is no longer operating his business with children as clients.

An LEA received notification from a mother who suspected a convicted sex offender molested her son. She researched the suspect on the Megan's Law Internet Web Site, which confirmed the suspect was a registered sex offender. The sex offender was prosecuted and sentenced to 12 years in state prison.

An LEA was contacted after residents of an apartment complex recognized another apartment complex resident as a sex offender based on the Megan's Law Internet Web Site. The residents reported that the registrant, a parolee, was not living at the address displayed on the Internet site. The sex offender was arrested for providing an incorrect residence address at registration.

Megan's Law Intranet Law Enforcement Application

In 1994, Congress enacted the Jacob Wetterling Act, which was in response to a high profile kidnapping of a young boy. The law was later amended in response to the 1994 rape and murder of seven-year-old Megan Kanka of New Jersey, to encourage states to implement programs that would make information on sex offenders available to the public. In September 1996, California's Megan's Law was signed into law.

Originally, California's Megan's Law required the DOJ to produce and distribute to specified LEAs a CD-ROM, or other electronic medium, containing information on specified sex offenders. In March 2002, the DOJ implemented a web-based application to replace the CD-ROM. This application was accessible to all California LEAs via the DOJ's private communications network (Intranet). As one of its primary advantages, the web-based application provided the law enforcement community with updated sex offender registration information on a daily, rather than monthly, basis. The application also displayed a message to indicate which offenders were in violation of their registration requirements, as well as the month and year they fell into violation status.

On November 4, 2005, the DOJ released an enhanced Megan's Law Intranet Law Enforcement Application that is available to LEAs only. The design and functionality of the new application mirrors that of the public Megan's Law Internet Web Site. However, the new Intranet application features an expanded, on-line search capability that responds to the investigative needs of law enforcement. The application's "LEA Search" function allows LEAs to search the sex offender database using a variety of search parameters, such as offender category ("Full Address," "ZIP Code Only," or "No Post/Excluded"), date of birth, and SVP designation.

Office of the Attorney General • Megan's Law
State of California • Department of Justice

Online Help

CALIFORNIA'S REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Name(s) exactly
 Similar sounding Last Name

Include aliases in search

All Offender Categories, Registration Address Types and VCIN Flag statuses will be searched unless otherwise specified.

Offender Category

Full Address
 ZIP Code
 No Post
 Excluded

Registration Address Type

Registration (Annual)
 Notifications
 Transient (30 day)
 Incarcerated
 Deported
 Out of state
 Unknown

VCIN Flag Status

Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)
 In Violation

Last Name: First Name: Middle Name: DOB: mm/dd/yyyy

Street Number: Street Name: City: Radius: Exact Match

Zip: County: Sex: S/M/T:

Ethnicity: Eye Color: Hair Color:

For multiple selections, hold down the ctrl key while clicking

Age: From years to years CII #: OLN #:

Height: From ft in. to ft in. FEN #: CDC #:

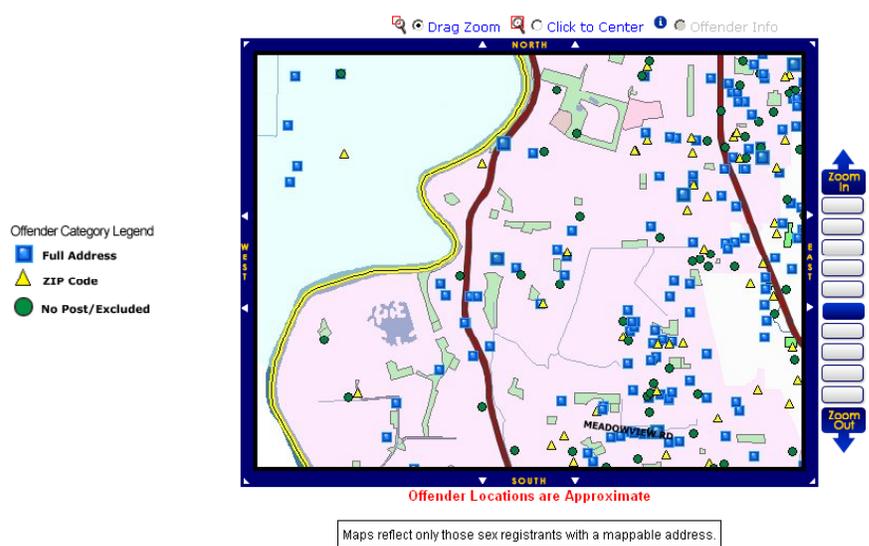
Weight: From lbs. to lbs. ORI #:

Search Instructions:

- At least one or more fields must have an entry to start a search.
- All Offender Categories, Registration Address Types and VCIN Flag statuses will be searched unless otherwise specified.
- County, City, ZIP or ORI required to view results on map.
- Use the mouse to select a field.

[C.L.E.W.](#) | [Additional Address File Download](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Sex Offender Registration & Exclusion Information](#) | [Summary of the Law](#)
[Sex Offenses](#) | [Juvenile Offenses](#) | [Prohibition of working with Minors](#) | [Penalties for Misuse](#) | [FAQ's](#) | [Publications](#)

The enhanced application also features a mapping capability similar to that of the public Internet site. However, the law enforcement application allows the user to view on a map the locations of all offenders with valid addresses. These include offenders who are categorized as “Full Address,” “ZIP Code Only,” and “No Post/Excluded.” The offenders are designated on the map by different shape/color icons that indicate their display category.



Additional Address File

An important and useful feature of the Megan's Law Intranet Law Enforcement Application is the Additional Address File (AAF). The AAF is a self-extracting archive file that contains possible additional addresses for sex offenders. The AAF is designed to assist LEAs in locating and monitoring sex offenders.

The AAF allows the LEA user to identify all offenders who are registered with a particular agency. More importantly, users can identify the offenders who are in violation of their registration requirements. A user can also identify any violators who last registered with another LEA, but for whom there is a possible address within the user's jurisdiction.

The AAF is updated on a regular basis and local LEAs may routinely download the application directly from the Intranet. The possible additional address information is obtained through periodic searches of records maintained by the California Department of Motor Vehicles, Franchise Tax Board, Employment Development Department, the United States (U.S.) Social Security Administration, and the U.S. Postal Service. Addresses are also obtained weekly through a commercial locator service that accesses public information sources, such as utility and financial companies.

Sample Report Format

SEX OFFENDER PROFILE REPORT - ALL REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS		
LAST REGISTERING AGENCY:		
ORI:		VIOLATION DATE, If applicable:
NAME:	DOB:	• ANNUAL:
CII:	FCN:	• TRANSIENT:
LAST VCIN EVENT DATE:	ADDRESS TYPE:	• SVP:
REG ADDRESS:		• UNKNOWN:
<u>ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES:</u>		
ADDRESS DATE:	ADDRESS SOURCE:	

Assembly Bill 1323

The AG sponsored “cleanup” legislation in 2005 to make technical, conforming changes to laws pertaining to the enactment of Megan’s Law. On October 7, 2005, Chapter 722, Statutes 2005 (AB 1323) was signed into law as “urgency” legislation. The following is a summary of the primary changes resulting from the enactment of AB 1323 and their impact on how local LEAs and the DOJ implement Megan’s Law:

Designation and Categorization of Sex Offenders

Section 290.4 PC was amended to eliminate the requirement for the DOJ to designate sex offenders using the “High Risk” designation. Further, although not specifically defined by the statute, the other commonly used Megan’s Law designations, “Serious” and “Other,” were also eliminated. These conflicted with the new categorization utilized on the Megan’s Law Internet Web Site. The following categories for sex offenders are now used in reference to Megan’s Law: (1) “Full Address;” (2) “ZIP Code Only;” (3) “No Post;” and (4) “Excluded.” A “No Post” offender is not disclosed to the public, based on current law. An “Excluded” offender is a person who has applied for and been granted an exclusion from disclosure on the Web Site.

Termination of California Sex Offender Information “900” Line

With the implementation of the Megan’s Law Internet Web Site, Section 290.4(a) PC was amended to eliminate the mandate for the DOJ to operate and maintain the “900” Line service. This fee-based service allowed the public to obtain Megan’s Law information on a maximum of two persons per call and to be notified if the person(s) were designated as sex offenders. The demand for the fee-based telephone service no longer existed in light of the free Internet Web Site. Although the telephone service was discontinued, the fee-based, mail-in service is still available, but as noted above, the “High Risk” and “Serious” designations are no longer used. The cost remains \$4 per subject, with a minimum of six subjects per request.

Distribution of CD-ROMs or Other Electronic Medium

Section 290.4(b) PC was amended to eliminate the requirement for the DOJ to distribute to local LEAs a CD-ROM or other electronic medium containing sex offender information. Additionally, the requirement that LEAs make sex offender information available to the public for viewing was eliminated. Members of the public find the Megan's Law Internet Web Site more available at times desired by the user and contains far more information and functionality than the previous CD-ROMs.

Public Notifications by LEAs

Section 290.45 PC was amended to allow LEAs to proactively notify members of the public about any sex offender when it is necessary to ensure public safety, based on the agency's assessment of the offender's risk to the community. This includes any offender who is now categorized as "No Post" or "Excluded," provided that the LEA believes the offender will pose a risk to the community.

Exclusion from Disclosure on the Megan's Law Internet Web Site

Section 290.46(e) PC was amended to revise the provisions governing registrants entitled to exclusion from the Web Site, so that only certain incest offenders who committed less flagrant sex offenses can qualify for exclusion. Previously, those offenders who committed more egregious sex offenses against children could be excluded for these sex offenses if granted probation pursuant to Section 1203.066 PC.

Disclosure of Out-of-State Sex Offenders

Section 290.46(d) PC was amended to add the requirement that specified sex offenders entering California from another state must register and be disclosed on the Megan's Law Internet Web Site in the "ZIP Code Only" category, unless the DOJ determines that they are subject to "Full Address" disclosure. Previously, the offender was placed in the "No Post" category and was not disclosed on the Web Site until a full assessment was completed. This provision is consistent with related laws that require a person to register in California as a sex offender if he or she was convicted of an offense in another state that requires registration in that state.

Operation of LEA Web Sites

Section 290.45(b) PC was amended to clarify the requirements local LEAs must meet when disclosing sex offender information to the public via an LEA web site. One of the following conditions must be met: (1) there is an active warrant for the offender's arrest; or (2) the LEA determines that release of additional information on a specific offender is necessary to ensure the public safety. This applies to persons categorized as "Full Address," "ZIP Code Only," "No Post," and "Excluded." However, the LEA may not disclose the offender's home address on its Web Site unless the address is also on the public Megan's Law Internet Web Site. This amendment also allows an LEA to disclose information not currently shown on the Megan's Law Internet Web Site, such as "modus operandi" information or conditions of parole or probation.

Notification of Sex Offenders to College Communities

Section 290.01(d) PC has been amended to create statutory authority that allows disclosure of information to a college community on sex offenders categorized as "No Post" or "Excluded."

VCIN Renovation Project

In 1994, SBX 12 was signed into law as “urgency” legislation. SBX 12 mandated that the DOJ develop and implement a database that could be used by California law enforcement to collect and maintain information on violent offenders and cases, including sex offenders and sex crimes.

Due to the size and complexity of the VCIN project, the development of the database took place incrementally over several years. In 1997, it was first made available, on a limited scale, to California LEAs. Since the initial “roll out” of the VCIN, the issue of sex offenders and how to protect public safety became a major concern of both the public and their elected officials. As a result, during this period, legislation was routinely enacted placing increased restrictions on sex offenders, and expanding their registration requirements.

The importance of the VCIN as a law enforcement tool to assist in investigating, tracking, and prosecuting sex offenders has increased significantly. However, these new requirements were difficult to implement within the existing VCIN architecture. Consequently, the DOJ has spent a significant amount of time and resources reprogramming the VCIN to meet the substantial number of legislative mandates. As a result, it became clear that a redesigned VCIN was needed to fully implement existing mandates and allow the flexibility for future requirements and enhancements.

In 2005, the DOJ received spending authority of nine million dollars to fund a five-year VCIN Renovation Project. Specific goals of the Project are to create a VCIN that:

- Increases its architectural flexibility, thus allowing the DOJ to more efficiently program the database as requirements change;
- Increases its access by all California LEAs for the purpose of improving the timely update and retrieval of sex offender information;
- Increases its overall accuracy and efficiency; and

- Meets fully the intent of enacted legislation.

During 2005, the DOJ took the initial steps necessary to begin this major development project. Beginning in 2006, it is anticipated that the Project will enter the development, design, testing, and implementation phases. The project is scheduled to be completed by 2010.

Sexual Predator Program

In addition to its role in administering the Megan's Law program, the DOJ has been actively involved in field enforcement activities targeting the most serious sex offenders through the operations of the California Bureau of Investigation's (CBI's) Sexual Predator Program. The Sexual Predator Program monitors sex offenders in the community and enforces laws pertaining to sex offenders to protect citizens. The Sexual Predator Program is comprised of the following three components: (1) Sexual Predator Apprehension Teams; (2) Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement Task Forces; and (3) Safe Streets Task Forces.

Sexual Predator Apprehension Teams (SPAT)

The SPAT component became operational as a result of the 1994 Sexual Predator Act, Senate Bill 12 Extraordinary (SBX12). The mission of the SPAT is to investigate, track, apprehend, and assist in the prosecution of violent sex offenders. Additionally, these teams of special agents coordinate multi-jurisdictional enforcement efforts, respond to child abductions, assist local law enforcement in serial-related sex crimes, provide training to law enforcement personnel on habits and patterns of sexual predators, and ensure compliance of California sex registration laws. Pertinent information developed through compliance checks conducted by SPAT is updated in VCIN. The success of the SPAT program prompted additional legislation to expand the program throughout the state. Currently, SPAT units are located in the Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco CBI Regional Offices.

Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement (SAFE) Task Forces

The SAFE Task Force component became operational in 1995 as a collaborative effort between the CBI, Santa Clara Sheriff's Office, and San Jose Police Department. These agencies developed a team of specialized agents for the investigation and apprehension of sex offenders within a geographically defined area. As a result of the successes in Santa Clara County, the CBI actively pursued the creation of SAFE Task Forces in other regions of the state.

The mission of the SAFE Task Forces is to locate, monitor, investigate, and apprehend sex offenders required to register in California. These task forces provide targeted enforcement activity such as DNA collection, field disclosures, probation and parole searches, surveillance of sex offenders, and investigation and arrest of sex offenders. Regular updates are made to VCIN as a result of the extensive work and information gathered by the SAFE Task Forces.

Currently, SAFE Task Forces are operational in the following counties: Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Mateo, and Santa Clara. The CBI provides supervisory personnel and operational support for each of the SAFE Task Forces, except Santa Clara County, wherein a special agent is assigned to the task force.

Safe Streets Task Forces

The Safe Streets Task Force program was created in May 2003, through the federal Safe Streets Initiative encompassing targeted enforcement against violent gangs, fugitives, and sexual predators. This program is a partnership between the CBI, FBI, and local LEAs for the investigation of crimes originating from the sexual exploitation of children. The mission of the Safe Streets Task Forces is to target those individuals or groups that exploit children in the form of child pornography, child prostitution, child sex tourism, child abduction, online child sexual exploitation and any other form of child exploitation. The CBI established two Safe Streets Task Forces, the Los Angeles Safe Streets Task Force, whose jurisdiction includes the Southern District of California, and the Sacramento Valley Safe Streets Task Force, whose jurisdiction includes the Eastern District of California.

Legal Issues

On September 30, 2004, AG sponsored bill AB 488 (Chapter 745, Statutes of 2004) became effective, establishing a California Megan's Law Internet Web Site, pursuant to Section 290.46 PC. The legislation also permitted designated registrants to apply for exclusion from display on the Internet site. As of December 29, 2005, 3,696 registrants had applied for and been granted exclusion from the Internet site, while 4,068 registrants had applied for and were denied exclusion, as required by the statute.

In 2005, there were approximately 15 legal challenges filed by registrants against the State of California, the AG, and the DOJ, challenging the denial of their applications for exclusion from the Internet site. All but one of these had been resolved by March 2006, and in each case, the challenge was rejected and the state's action was found to be legal.

California Court Cases

In *People v. Sorden* (2005) 36 Cal.4th 65, the California Supreme Court held that evidence that a registrant is depressed is not sufficient evidence of mental impairment to present expert testimony to a jury as a defense to violating Section 290 PC. Although a defendant charged with violation of Section 290 PC has a due process right to present substantial evidence that an involuntary condition caused him or her to lack actual knowledge of their duty to register, the court concluded that the defendant had not presented sufficient evidence to go to the jury. The court noted that depression was common among sex offenders and that the defendant appeared to be largely functional. An evidentiary hearing is required to determine whether a mental defense could have rendered the registrant unable to comply with his or her registration duties before such evidence goes to the jury.

In *People v. Chan* (2005) 128 Cal.App.4th 408 (as mod. 4-28-05), a registered sex offender was prosecuted for violating the registration law by providing the wrong address at registration (twice), claiming that he forgot the correct address. The court, upholding the felony convictions for two violations of the statute, stated that forgetting

one's address is not a defense to failure to register, just as forgetting to re-register is not a defense.

In *People v. Poslof* (2005) 128 Cal.App.4th 92, the appellate court rejected the defendant's argument that since he did not live at his second home five days consecutively, he did not have to register there. The registrant was required to register there within five working days of moving in, even if he did not live there more than five days each week, but because he resided there regularly. The court's holding was codified at Section 290 PC, subdivision (a)(1)(B) as follows: "If the person who is registering has more than one residence address at which he or she regularly resides, he... shall register...regardless of the number of days or nights spent there."

Appendix

Agencies Responding to the 2005 Megan's Law Questionnaire

The Attorney General wishes to thank the following agencies for responding to the 2005 Megan's Law survey:

SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

Alameda County Sheriff's Department	Orange County Sheriff's Department
Alpine County Sheriff's Department	Placer County Sheriff's Department
Amador County Sheriff's Department	Plumas County Sheriff's Department
Butte County Sheriff's Department	Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Sacramento County Sheriff's Department
Colusa County Sheriff's Department	San Benito County Sheriff's Department
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department	San Bernardino County Sheriff Coroner's Office
Del Norte County Sheriff's Department	San Diego County Sheriff's Department
El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	San Francisco County Sheriff's Department
Fresno County Sheriff's Department	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department
Glenn County Sheriff's Department	San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department
Humboldt County Sheriff's Department	San Mateo County Sheriff's Department
Imperial County Sheriff's Department	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
Inyo County Sheriff's Department	Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department
Kern County Sheriff's Department	Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department
Kings County Sheriff's Department	Shasta County Sheriff's Department
Lake County Sheriff's Department	Sierra County Sheriff's Department
Lassen County Sheriff's Department	Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Solano County Sheriff's Department
Madera County Sheriff's Department	Sonoma County Sheriff's Department
Marin County Sheriff's Department	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department
Mariposa County Sheriff's Department	Sutter County Sheriff's Department
Mendocino County Sheriff's Department	Tehama County Sheriff's Department
Merced County Sheriff's Department	Trinity County Sheriff's Department
Modoc County Sheriff's Department	Tulare County Sheriff's Department
Mono County Sheriff's Department	Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department
Monterey County Sheriff's Department	Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Napa County Sheriff's Department	Yolo County Sheriff's Department
Nevada County Sheriff's Department	Yuba County Sheriff's Department

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Alameda Police Department
Albany Police Department
Alhambra Police Department
Anaheim Police Department
Anderson Police Department
Angels Camp Police Department
Antioch Police Department
Arcadia Police Department
Arcata Police Department
Arroyo Grande Police Department
Arvin Police Department
Atascadero Police Department
Atascadero State Hospital Police Department
Atherton Police Department
Atwater Police Department
Azusa Police Department
Bakersfield Police Department
Baldwin Park Police Department
Banning Police Department
Barstow Police Department
Bay Area Regional Transit Police Department
Bear Valley Police Department
Beaumont Police Department
Bell Gardens Police Department
Bell Police Department
Belmont Police Department
Benicia Police Department
Berkeley Police Department
Beverly Hills Police Department
Bishop Police Department
Blue Lake Police Department
Blythe Police Department
Brawley Police Department
Brea Police Department
Brentwood Police Department
Brisbane Police Department
Broadmoor Police Department
Buena Park Police Department
Burbank Police Department
Burlingame Police Department
Calexico Police Department
California City Police Department
Calistoga Police Department
Campbell Police Department
Capitola Police Department
Carmel Police Department
Cathedral City Police Department
Ceres Department of Public Safety
Chico Police Department
Chino Police Department
Chowchilla Police Department
Chula Vista Police Department
Claremont Police Department
Clayton Police Department
Clearlake Police Department
Cloverdale Police Department
Clovis Police Department
Coalinga Police Department
Colma Police Department
Colton Police Department
Colusa Police Department
Concord Police Department
Corcoran Police Department
Corning Police Department
Corona Police Department
Coronado Police Department
Costa Mesa Police Department
Cotati Police Department
Covina Police Department
Crescent City Police Department
Culver City Police Department
Cypress Police Department
Daly City Police Department
Delano Police Department
Desert Hot Springs Police Department
Dinuba Police Department
Dixon Police Department
Downey Police Department
East Bay Regional Parks District Police Department
East Palo Alto Police Department
El Centro Police Department
El Cerrito Police Department
El Monte Police Department
El Segundo Police Department
Escalon Police Department
Escondido Police Department
Etna Police Department
Eureka Police Department
Fairfax Police Department
Fairfield Police Department

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (Continued)

Farmersville Police Department	King City Police Department
Federal Parks Police Department	Kingsburg Police Department
Ferndale Police Department	La Habra Police Department
Firebaugh Police Department	La Mesa Police Department
Folsom Police Department	La Palma Police Department
Fontana Police Department	La Verne Police Department
Foster City Police Department	Laguna Beach Police Department
Fountain Valley Police Department	Lake Shastina Police Department
Fowler Police Department	Lakeport Police Department
Fremont Police Department	Lemoore Police Department
Fresno Police Department	Lincoln Police Department
Fullerton Police Department	Lindsay Department of Public Safety
Galt Police Department	Livermore Police Department
Garden Grove Police Department	Livingston Police Department
Gardena Police Department	Lodi Police Department
Gilroy Police Department	Lompoc Police Department
Glendale Police Department	Long Beach Police Department
Glendora Police Department	Los Alamitos Police Department
Gonzales Police Department	Los Altos Police Department
Grass Valley Police Department	Los Angeles Police Department
Greenfield Police Department	Los Banos Police Department
Gridley-Biggs Police Department	Los Gatos Police Department
Grover Beach Police Department	Madera Police Department
Gustine Police Department	Mammoth Lakes Police Department
Half Moon Bay Police Department	Manhattan Beach Police Department
Hawthorne Police Department	Manteca Police Department
Hayward Police Department	Marina County Department of Public Safety
Healdsburg Police Department	Martinez Police Department
Hemet Police Department	Marysville Police Department
Hercules Police Department	Menlo Park Police Department
Hermosa Beach Police Department	Merced Police Department
Hillsborough Police Department	Metro State Hospital Police Department
Hollister Police Department	Mill Valley Police Department
Holtville Police Department	Millbrae Police Department
Huntington Beach Police Department	Milpitas Police Department
Huntington Park Police Department	Modesto Police Department
Huron Police Department	Monrovia Police Department
Imperial Police Department	Montclair Police Department
Indio Police Department	Montebello Police Department
Inglewood Police Department	Monterey Park Police Department
Irvine Police Department	Monterey Police Department
Irwindale Police Department	Moraga Police Department
Isleton Police Department	Moreno Valley Police Department
Kensington Police Department	Morgan Hill Police Department
Kerman Police Department	Morro Bay Police Department

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (Continued)

Mount Shasta Police Department	Ripon Police Department
Mountain View Police Department	Riverside Police Department
Murrieta Police Department	Rocklin Police Department
Napa Police Department	Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety
National City Police Department	Ross Police Department
Nevada City Police Department	Sacramento Police Department
Newark Police Department	Saint Helena Police Department
Newman Police Department	Salinas Police Department
Newport Beach Police Department	San Anselmo Police Department
Novato Police Department	San Bernardino Police Department
Oakdale Police Department	San Bruno Police Department
Oceanside Police Department	San Carlos Police Department
Ontario Police Department	San Fernando Police Department
Orange Police Department	San Francisco Police Department
Orland Police Department	San Gabriel Police Department
Oroville Police Department	San Jose Police Department
Oxnard Police Department	San Luis Obispo Police Department
Pacific Grove Police Department	San Marino Police Department
Pacifica Police Department	San Mateo Police Department
Palos Verdes Estates Police Department	San Pablo Police Department
Paradise Police Department	San Rafael Police Department
Parlier Police Department	Sand City Police Department
Pasadena Police Department	Sanger Police Department
Paso Robles Police Department	Santa Ana Police Department
Petaluma Police Department	Santa Barbara Police Department
Pinole Police Department	Santa Clara Police Department
Pismo Beach Police Department	Santa Cruz Police Department
Placentia Police Department	Santa Maria Police Department
Placerville Police Department	Santa Monica Police Department
Pleasant Hill Police Department	Santa Paula Police Department
Pleasanton Police Department	Santa Rosa Police Department
Pomona Police Department	Sausalito Police Department
Port Hueneme Police Department	Scotts Valley Police Department
Porterville Police Department	Seal Beach Police Department
Red Bluff Police Department	Seaside Police Department
Redding Police Department	Sebastopol Police Department
Redlands Police Department	Selma Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department	Shafter Police Department
Redwood City Police Department	Sierra Madre Police Department
Reedley Police Department	Signal Hill Police Department
Rialto Police Department	Simi Valley Police Department
Richmond Police Department	Soledad Police Department
Ridgecrest Police Department	Sonoma Police Department
Rio Dell Police Department	South Gate Police Department
Rio Vista Police Department	South Lake Tahoe Police Department

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (Continued)

South Pasadena Police Department	Vallejo Police Department
Stockton Police Department	Ventura Police Department
Suisun City Police Department	Vernon Police Department
Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety	Visalia Police Department
Sutter Creek Police Department	Walnut Creek Police Department
Taft Police Department	Waterford Police Department
Torrance Police Department	Watsonville Police Department
Tracy Police Department	West Covina Police Department
Trinidad Police Department	West Sacramento Police Department
Truckee Police Department	Westminster Police Department
Tulelake Police Department	Wheatland Police Department
Turlock Police Services	Whittier Police Department
Tustin Police Department	Williams Police Department
Twin Cities Police Department	Willits Police Department
Ukiah Police Department	Willows Police Department
Union City Police Department	Winters Police Department
Upland Police Department	Woodland Police Department

ACADEMIC CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Allan Hancock Community College Police Department	Grossmont/Cuyamaca Community College Police Department
Baldwin Park Unified School District Police Department	Hesperia Unified School District Police Department
Butte College Police Department	Kern High School Police Department
CSU Bakersfield Police Department	Marin Community College Police Department
CSU Channel Island Police Department	Mira Costa College Police Department
CSU Chico Police Department	Pasadena Community College Police Department
CSU Fullerton Police Department	San Diego City Schools Police Department
CSU Hayward Police Department	San Diego Community College Police Department
CSU Los Angeles Police Department	San Francisco Community College Police Department
CSU Monterey Bay Police Department	San Joaquin Delta Community College Police Department
CSU Northridge Police Department	Santa Ana Unified School District Police
CSU Pomona/Cal-Poly Police Department	Santa Monica College Police Department
CSU Sacramento Police Department	Sierra College Police Department
CSU San Bernardino Police Department	Solano Community College District Police
CSU San Diego Police Department	Stockton Unified School District Police Department
CSU San Francisco Police Department	UC Berkeley Police Department
CSU San Jose Police Department	UC Davis Police Department
CSU San Luis Obispo Police Department	UC Irvine Police Department
CSU San Marcos Police Department	UC Lawrence Livermore Lab Police Department
CSU Sonoma Police Department	UC Los Angeles Police Department
CSU Stanislaus Police Department	UC Riverside Police Department
Cuesta College Police Department	UC San Diego Police Department
Fontana Unified School District Police Department	UC San Francisco Police Department
Foothill-Deanza College Police Department	UC Santa Barbara Police Department
Grant Union High School Police Department	UC Santa Cruz Police Department